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99	8,506,214	8,506,214
100	8,506,215	8,506,215

+ Largest Daily and Sunday cir-
+ culation in Salt Lake proved by
+ investigation.

OBSERVE FLAG DAY.

In a little over a month, Monday, June 14, to be exact, Flag day will be celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land. On that day, 123 years ago, "Old Glory" was adopted as the national emblem, and it has been carried to victory in many a bloody battle since. Today the stars and stripes are recognized all over the world as flying over a free and enlightened people, and in paying homage to the flag we but exalt the nation instead of an hereditary monarch.

On the 14th day of June, 1777, the continental congress enacted "that the flag of the thirteen united states be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation." After the revolutionary war, when the thirteen colonies which had called themselves states and had maintained their right and title to be called such by the sword, the number of stripes was increased by the admission of other states, and it dawned upon the statesmen in the early part of the last century that vast possibilities were in store for the new nation. So the thirteen stripes were unchangeably restored by act of congress in April, 1848, when the following act was passed: "That from and after the 4th day of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars, white in a blue field, and that on the admission of a new state into the Union one star be added to the union of the flag; and such addition take effect on the 4th day of July next, succeeding such admission."

Upon the admission of Oklahoma to the sisterhood of states an additional star was added to the constellation, making forty-six in all. Many suggestions are made from time to time concerning the proper observance of this anniversary, and naturally it is the youth and children of the country, upon whom its future greatness rests, that love and reverence for the flag is sought to be inculcated. In the schools, then, should the folds of the banner be unfurled and the little ones be taught its significance. The exact form or ceremony to be performed makes little difference; it is the old flag itself which must furnish the inspiration for the occasion. Aside from the schools, each public and private building should be suitably decorated, that each and every American citizen, native born or foreign, may feel a thrill of pride and exultation as he gazes aloft on the 14th of June, 1909.

"Fling the starry banner out."

OUR WIDE ROADS.

In connection with the movement for good roads in the United States the fact must be taken into consideration that the roadways in the states laid out in sections of 640 acres each are unnecessarily wide and the expense of putting them into shape and keeping them in fairly good condition is necessarily enormous on this account. Like the streets of Salt Lake, the farming lands of the west were laid out on a magnificent scale, plenty of land in both cases when the original surveys were made.

Comparison between the roads of this country and Germany has recently been made by Conal Thompson of Hanover, and the result is not flattering to the United States.

German roads are perhaps subjected to a hundred times more traffic than similar roads in the United States. These roads range from twenty to thirty feet in width, while in our middle or western states, where the traffic is comparatively light, we take land of an average value of \$100 per acre and cut it up with roadways sixty-six feet in width, practically two-thirds of the same being given over to weeds, which furnish an inexhaustible supply of seeds for the adjoining farm lands. The farmer in Germany who has conquered the weeds on his ground need have no thought of their being started again from uncultivated and uncared for land along the roadways. There are no weeds, no mud or chuck holes, no sand stretches in the roads. Looking into the valleys from one of the thousands of lookout towers which have been placed on the summit of nearly every high elevation of land or

mountain in Germany, the roads lie before one's view like bright white ribbons running past squares of green or brown fields, along the verges of cultivated woods, and binding village to village—a solution of the first and most important problem of human economy and evolution, that of transportation.

It is not an infrequent sight, when traveling by rail through the more level stretches of country in Germany, France or Holland, to see an automobile flying over some main highway parallel with the railroad, easily keeping pace with the train for miles, it being generally necessary to slacken speed only when passing through the larger villages and towns, and never on account of poor roads.

It is not probable that the American roads will be narrowed, and therefore the problem of road making will have to be solved in a wide-gauge manner. The one thing certain at the present time is that they are in a deplorable condition most of the time, and more or less of a disgrace to the most progressive nation on earth in many ways.

"CUTCH" IS DEFINED.

That an ordinary tariff bill is fearfully and wonderfully constructed there is no doubt, and ordinary mortals have long since ceased trying to unravel the mystery. The discovery of a "joker" now and then causes no surprise because much iniquity is naturally expected. In reading over the schedules, however, most people have their curiosity momentarily excited as to the nature and origin of some of the articles made dutiable. It is doubtful if the latest editions of dictionary or encyclopedia contain all of them, and if they do it would require a long hunt to find them owing to the variation of spelling. "Cutch" was one of the articles mentioned in the Payne bill, and in the news columns of the New York World, under a Washington date line, the following appears:

The duty on cutch is placed as 5 cents a pound in the Payne bill and is wiped out in the Aldrich bill. There is no importation of cutch.

A dispatch was sent to Washington asking: "What is cutch?"

The learned answer is: "Cutch is quite grass, or couch grass. One senator told me that it was the vegetation where an oyster spawns. Spelled with a 'k' it is a vellum used by gold beaters. In the senate it is a joke which they seriously discuss when they want to poke fun at the bill."

The extract is printed in order that the information obtained by the correspondent may become general. Just why Payne and his tariff tinkers placed a duty of 5 cents a pound on "cutch" or "kutch," as the case may be, is not clear. Perhaps Mr. Howell could tell.

ENORMOUS GOLD RESERVES.

It has just begun to dawn upon the other nations that the remarkable accumulation of gold by the Bank of France during the year 1908 was not entirely for the purpose of floating a Russian loan. During the first three months of the present year \$20,000,000 has been accumulated by the same institution, and the drain upon the other countries continues. The Bank of England has taken alarm and is building up its gold reserve as fast as possible. The Bank of France now holds about \$720,000,000 gold in its vaults, the largest accumulation of the yellow metal in any of the European countries. Russia is next in line with \$335,000,000.

The underlying cause of this enormous gold reserve is the fear that France may become involved in war at any moment, and the French statesmen have been forehanded enough to provide the necessary cash in advance of the outbreak of hostilities. The recent upheaval in Turkey has added to the existing state of alarm in Europe, and prior to that the situation in the Balkans furnished the cause for anxiety. While France has been piling up gold in the vaults of the national bank, Great Britain and Germany have been and are continuing to build warships to prepare for the great struggle. If war does not come, France, as the banker of Europe, will be in a particularly fine position to lend money to her less fortunate neighbors.

DECLINE IN COMMERCE.

While there are signs of a revival of trade in this country, conditions in practically all sections of the commercial world show a decline, measured in values of merchandise imported and exported, as compared with those of a year ago. The figures given by the department of commerce and labor show that both imports and exports fall below those of last year in most of the great nations.

This fall in the value of imports and exports of the principal countries of the world is attributed to lower prices of the principal articles forming commerce by the bureau of statistics, and figures are given to show lower prices in many staple articles.

It may be true that the wholesale prices in the countries whence the articles were imported are less than a year ago, but they are not any lower when they reach the consumer, and the articles produced at home which are absolutely essential in everyday life, foodstuffs in particular, have not been reduced to any appreciable extent. The cost of living is high, more so than people think right, and it doesn't make the purchaser in this country any happier to be told that the fellows in the other quarters are likewise pinched.

Luckily here in Utah work is plenty and cases of destitution rare, and there is money to purchase food even at the prevailing high prices.

SURE OF HIMSELF.

(Everybody's Magazine.)
The opposing candidates resorted to blows. Friends rushed in to separate them. Each struggled to get at the other. Candidate No. 1, seeing the extremely violent efforts of Candidate No. 2, cried out: "More of you men hold Swanson! One man can hold me!"

THE BOOKSELLERS MEET

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

The American Association of Booksellers meets in New York tomorrow in annual convention. There are many matters pertaining to the book trade to which the members will give their careful consideration. One of these is the department store question. Since the department stores went into the book business they have made serious inroads into the trade of the booksellers, and although many of the stores are coming around to an understanding with the publishers whereby they will be protected from the withering competition of the department stores.

Another thing which will come up for consideration will be the booming of the book business. The magazine, bought at the corner news stand or subscribed for directly, is materially curtailing the book business, thousands who used to be good book buyers now contenting themselves with literature served up in the periodical form. How to infuse new life into the book trade will be fully discussed, and the man who will bring them a guaranteed work-or-money-refunded scheme for doing so, will be hailed as the benefactor of the bookseller. A conference was held not long ago between the publishers and the booksellers with reference to these questions, but the results have been withheld from the public.

No one has ever succeeded in estimating with even approximate accuracy the number of books made in the course of a year. It is said that the world's additions to literature aggregate 60,000 books and pamphlets a year. Counting 1,000 copies of each, it would mean 60,000,000 books and pamphlets, but even this may be less than one-third of the actual output. There is another way in which some idea of the output of books in the United States may be arrived at. The census estimates that the wholesale value of the books produced in the United States in the course of a year is \$28,000,000. Assuming the average wholesale cost to be in the neighborhood of 30 cents, the result would be close to 100,000,000 books. But since this includes pamphlets and the cheap books, the average price is probably far below 30 cents.

From the invention of the printing press up to the beginning of the sixteenth century not more than 20,000 books were printed, yet recently many single books have enjoyed sales exceeding the half million mark in one year. Up to 1904 there had appeared in the world 12,500,000 books and pamphlets, but even this may be less than one-third of the actual output of books. Germany leads all the rest of the world, followed by France, Italy, England, the United States and the Netherlands in the order named. In creative writing, England leads the world, while Germany leads in books for children and works on theology.

The ink used in book and periodical printing costs more than \$2,000,000 a year. Perhaps the total output of printers' ink in the United States amounts to \$5,000,000 in value. It is said that the American people use 12,000,000 gallons of writing ink every twelve months, or more than 35,000 gallons a day.

The most remarkable thing about the book trade of the present day is the gain that popular science has been enjoying as compared with fiction and other light reading. The number of new books of such a nature nearly doubled in a single year, comparing 1907 with 1908, and the record is almost as remarkable in the comparison of 1908 with 1909. In the libraries of general circulation it is the popular science works that are being most used. It is said that this is largely due to the effect of the library on public taste. People are coming to feel that

truth is indeed stranger than fiction, and are making it their favorite reading. Another circumstance conducive to this change is the new class of scientific writers which has come into existence in late years. Instead of discussing their subjects in that cold, uninteresting and unattractive way that characterized the writers on scientific subjects a generation ago, they have grasped the human interest phase of scientific matters and are able to present it in a way that is palatable to the mind of the reader, be he one who reads for recreation or for information. But particularly is young America changing—changing from the yellow-back novel and cheap detective story to science.

Publishers pay good authors some rather large sized fortunes for their books, but it is said that the largest single check ever drawn by a publisher in settlement of an account of an author was drawn by Charles Q. Webster, payable to Mrs. E. S. Grant, amounting to \$200,000. Received from the sale of the memoirs of her distinguished husband. Having lost practically everything he had in some untoward financial alliance, General Grant found himself almost in a dying condition with nothing to leave to his family. Was it a literary endeavor as he had been brave and determined upon the battlefield, and succeeded in laying down a path for his family to follow? Every wide user of books is impressed with the fact that England is far ahead of the United States in the art of book making. To begin with, the average English book weighs but little more than one-half as much as the American book of the same size. This is due to the superiority of the paper entering into them. In America the paper is mainly of the glazed variety, more than half its weight being made up of clay and other glazing materials. In the second place, the English bindings are better than American bindings of the same class. It is also asserted that the ink used is of a higher grade. It has never been estimated what proportion of the printed books of today will be readable a hundred years from now, but in the case of handwriting, ink experts declare that it is doubtful if more than one-fifth of 1 per cent of the ink used in writing today will be visible at the end of a hundred years.

There are fashions and fads in the book trade, as well as in every other branch of industry. The newest idea is the Who's Who publication. There are now dozens of these, and the organization or profession that has not a Who's Who to represent it is humble indeed. There are Who's Who for the lawyers, the doctors, the preachers, for nearly every body, and the bookseller finds no considerable demand for them.

A recent suit gave the world an insight into some of the profits of ex-President Roosevelt from his writings. A certain publisher was to supply a well known woman booklover with an edition de luxe of Mr. Roosevelt's works. It was to be bound in genuine elephant skin, printed from type and not from plates, and to contain original etchings. What she got did not come up to these specifications in any particular. She sued the publisher, and in the hearing of the case it was brought out that he had sold four limited editions of Roosevelt's works, 1,234 sets in all, and had realized \$75,350 for them, of which Mr. Roosevelt's share was \$15,675.

One of the greatest enemies of books is the bookworm. There are a number of varieties, in which the human kind is not now included. They attack the books in different ways. Some of them go through the inside of a book as a mole goes through a vegetable garden. Others eat the paste in the binding. Sometimes libraries freeze them by putting the books in cold storage for a while. Others heat the books to 150 degrees Fahrenheit, at which temperature no worm that has a taste for things literary can survive. Germany has now come along with a filler for a long felt want with a machine which it is claimed will shake the pests to death without the slightest injury to the books.

There is no fad that has a firmer hold on its votary than book collecting has on the bibliophile. One of them stated recently that he would rather spend an evening at a book auction than with the president of the United States or the king of England. At a recent auction in New York a copy of the first edition of Isaac Walton's "Compleat Angler," published in London in 1626, brought \$2,500. At this sale there were no less than 12 different editions of the "Compleat Angler" represented. The rare volume, made so because there are so few in existence, or because it was once owned by some famous personage, is always in demand, and booksellers cross the ocean for a chance to bid on some of them at public auction.

The whole publishing world is on the lookout for the new author. Too often in past generations even the great literary light had to go from pillar to post in quest of a publisher. Remembering these things, the publisher is given to hospitality toward authors, in the hope that he may entertain an angel unaware. He is always watching out for the opportunity to "discover" a new literary star of the first magnitude. Motley's experience with his "Dutch Republic" shows that it may happen to a publisher. In all London he was not able to find a publisher to bring out his book. Then he published it at his own expense—a thing which authors can do—and it became very popular. Afterwards he enjoyed that delightful experience of having the first authors call to—and it became very popular and beg him for all he would write.

Publishers everywhere take a hopeful view of the future, and that means progress for the bookseller. Of the making of books there is indeed no end, and the world is buying more of them with each passing year. The decline of illiteracy, the awakening intellectually of the people of the rural districts, the pioneering influence of the daily newspaper, which is going to tens of thousands of homes today into which it had never gone a year before—in short, a hundred influences are at work broadening and bettering the minds of the people, and it spells new prosperity, new success, and greater fields for the publisher and the bookseller. (Copyright, 1909, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Tomorrow—American Macaroni.

Mrs. George H. Wood wishes to announce the removal of her Wade Corset parlors to her own home, 659 East Third South. Both phones 202.

Wedding Announcements
And invitations engraved. Best work.
Pembroke Stationery Co., 54 W. 2d So.

Wall Paper.
The attention our new line attracts and the enthusiasm it is stirring up by all who see it, is the best evidence that, as usual, we are in the lead and have hit the mark.

GEO. W. EBERT & CO., 57 Main.
Get a First-Class Mechanic
To look after your typewriter. See J. A. Steele at Utah Typewriter Exchange, Phone 430.

The Last Week of Oriental Rug Sale OF HADDAD & DAVID Knutsford Hotel

First door east south entrance.

To Miss This Sale
Is to Be Sorry

The greatest rug values ever offered to the people of Salt Lake. We are asking lower prices for GENUINE Oriental Rugs than are asked by the ordinary dealer. We are specialists and know the real worth of the Rugs we sell, and we price them honestly.

Rugs \$7 to \$700

In stock here. Rugs worth up to \$5,000 are carried at our store in Spokane. Special orders solicited.

Every Rug
Guaranteed

Should you purchase a Rug from us, and ever feel dissatisfied in three years, we will make exchange.

Come Early Today
for the Bargains

\$5 Today for Button
Number

6,666

Buy Acme Quality Paint and get a button.

Culmer Paint & Glass Co.,
20 East 1st South.

BUG KILLER

Bugs, Ants, Roaches, all animal and garden insects, instantly exterminated. These pesky little brown pests that disturb your slumbers will vanish like a summer's dream on one application. One 25c bottle used now will save using six later on. Both phones 61. Remember the number.

209 Main—Kenyon Pharmacy

Geo. T. Brice Drug Co

A Gigantic Purchase

Ogden's greatest shoe house, the Lewis Shoe Store, bought outright

\$20,000 worth of new, clean shoes and oxfords at a price that allows us to practically give them away

Men's shoes, women's shoes, children's shoes in spring's newest lasts at less than regular wholesale prices. Dissolution is over—Davis has bought all stock in the Davis Shoe Co., and starts things with this great master stroke in merchandising.

Sale started Saturday, May 8—lasts till Saturday night, May 16—six days of shoe selling unprecedented

Entire Lewis stock bought at less than half—

As it comes to us, it goes to you.

It's the Davis way to conduct a great sale.

Davis
MONEY-BACK-SHOES

This \$20,00 stock will fill over entire basement department

Every shelf, every table laden with shoe bargains such as Salt Lake never before enjoyed—

We quote four of the prices—just to give you an idea of the real meaning of this magnificent event.

\$1.00 Tables

Loaded to the gun